compensation दिया जाता है, क्या वह भी Army या Forces के मुताबिक दिया जाता है या उनसे भिन्न दिया जाता है? I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I do not have the information readily available. But, I am talking from my memory. There is some difference. And, at the moment, we are considering the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission in order to bring about parity among the Defence personnel and the CPMF personnel who die in action. We are working on that.

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल भत्तों और तनख्वाह में ही असमानता नहीं है, समाचार पत्रों में यह भी खबरें मिली हैं कि नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में जो हमारे police personnel काम करते हैं, उनको बहुत असुविधाएं हैं, जो उनके टेंट लगते हैं, उनमें toilet तक की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है और ऐसी विषम परिस्थितियों में वह उनका मुकाबला नहीं कर पाते। एक समाचार पत्र में छपा था कि toilet न होने के कारण, जब वे toilet गए तो उसी समय उग्रपंथियों ने, नक्सलपंथियों ने दो-तीन लोगों को मार गिराया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उनकी इस प्रकार की जो मूलभूत जरूरतें हैं या सुविधाएं हैं, वह प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, in the recent incident where the first two constables killed were the State Police. They had set up an outpost and that outpost did not have toilet facilities and two members killed when they had gone into fields to answer calls of nature. Then followed a series of unfortunate incidents where a large number of lives were lost. The CRPF is called in aid of the State Police. Therefore, I have made it very clear. This is written in the Manual that the State Government has to provide the infrastructure facilities. When the CRPF is called, housing has to be provided, tents have to be provided, apart from other things, by the State administration. But, unfortunately, State Governments are unable to provide the basic infrastructure. When I specially went, the State Police and the paramilitary personnel are venturing into jungles or forests. It is not possible to provide infrastructure even to a minimal level. Tents are provided. Supplies are provided. But, it is not possible to provide proper toilets, etc., when they are venturing into forest or jungle. We are working with the State Government to use pre-fabricated material and put up temporary toilets where paramilitary forces are stationed for several days. The most recent experience is Lal Garh where it took us almost 6 or 7 days before we could find proper accommodation and proper toilet facilities for our paramilitary forces. This is the problem. The State Governments are saying that they are doing their best; I think, they have to do better. They have to provide the basic minimum infrastructure when they call the paramilitary to assist the State Police.

Employment growth

*267.SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the data for employment growth in the country during the last three years and the number of persons who were able to find job during this period;

(b) the total number of youth looking for jobs during the last three years; and

(c) how does Government plan to bridge the gap between the two?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. The last such survey was conducted during 2004-05. As per the three most recent quinquennial rounds of surveys on employment and unemployment, employment opportunities on current daily status basis were estimated at 313.93 million in 1993-94, 338.19 million in 1999-2000 and 384.91 million in 2004-05. The average annual rate of growth of employment has accelerated to 2.62 in 2004-05 over 1999-2000 as compared to the growth rate of 1.25 per cent in 1999-2000 over 1993-94. Absolute increase in employment between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 was 24.26 million and 46.72 million between 1999-2000 and 2004-05. Aggregate employment generation of about 47 million of work opportunities in the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05 was fairly close to the target of 50 million employment opportunities for the Tenth Plan. The total number of unemployed youth in the age group of 15-29 estimated on usual status basis was 6.5 million in 1993-94 and 7.2 million in 1999-2000 and 8.8 million in 2004-05. The 11th Five Year Plan aims at creating 58 million job opportunities. These job opportunities are likely to be created on account of growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports and expenditure on employment generation programmes implemented by the Government. Information on employment generation on account of general economic growth process, investment on infrastructure development and export growth becomes available only after the completion of next quinquennial survey presently conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation. Government of India has been implementing various employment generation schemes to provide additional employment opportunities. These schemes are Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Swarnjayanti Gram Swaroicgar Yojana (SGSY); National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, today, we have millions of educated unemployed in this country. On the one hand, peopie who have done their graduation and Post-Graduation are hankering after jobs which are clerical in nature or, in some cases, even Class IV and, on the other, it is not possible to find TV mechanics, mobile telephone mechanics or, for that matter, AC mechanics, masons and welders. This is, basically, a failure of our education system, because we do not have enough vocational training institutes.

And, the ones which were set up by the Government sector, tike, the ITIs, have failed miserably, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering some policy to incentivise the private sector to set up these institutions, so that (a) corporates are able to find

trained personnel; and (b) we are able to create an army of self-employed entrepreneurs in the country.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, we are going to create nearly 58 million job opportunities. For that, we are not only going to implement our regular programmes, but we are also, as the hon. Member said, going to engage NGOs and partners to upgrade the ITIs. Besides the Skill Development Initiative Programme, announced by the Hon. Prime Minister, we are also going to implement the other programmes very shortly. If any public or private institutions want to come forward, the Government of India would definitely welcome. We are going to upgrade 100 ITIs this year. Four hundred ITIs are coming up with the assistance of the World Bank. These are efforts in the direction of upgrading skills, whether it is fitter or mason or it is welder, and so on and so forth. The remaining 1,396 Government ITIs are also being upgraded. Under the public-private partnership mode, Rs. 2.5 crore, per ITI, are being provided by the Central Government as interest-free loan. About 2.50 lakh apprentices are being trained every year in 188 trades under the Apprentice Act 1961 to meet the demand of skilled manpower in the country. As I told, Sir, the Skill Development Initiative Programme had already been started in the year 2007-08, with an outlay of Rs. 550 crores. This will provide training to one million people in the next five years.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, today, one-third of the country is under the influence of the naxalites and their footprint is increasing. It is not just a law and order problem. The problem, basically, is that no economic activity takes place in these areas. Some of these States are very rich in mineral resources. But, I think, primarily because of the freight-equalisation policy, industries were not set up in these areas. On the other hand, we have given total tax-free status to many States. When that happens, the neighbour suffers. We, in Punjab, are victims because tax-free status was given to Himachat Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu & Kashmir. So, my specific question is, Will the Government consider a policy where the most backward districts of the country are given tax-free status, and not the whole state per se?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, this question does not relate to the Department of Labour. But, the hon. Member must be knowing that in the recent Budget, a number of packages have been given for backward areas where the people want to invest their money. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, my question is very specific.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The package is bigger.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, in the reply given by the hon. Minister, he has stated that over a period between 1999 and 2004-05, there has been an absolute increase in employment to 46.72 million. In the same reply, the Minister has stated that unemployment amongst the youth has increased to 8.8 million in 2004-05. Will the Minister be pleased to explain this dichotomy? If indeed there is an increase in employment, how is it that there is an increase in unemployment amongst the

youth? And, Sir, the issue here to which I want to draw the attention of the Minister is that it is now established that there are certain districts in the country which are plagued by chronic unemployment. Will the Minister, as the Minister of Labour, consider taking policy initiatives to ensure that districts where there is chronic unemployment are given some special remedial initiatives, so that unemployment of the youths in those districts is reduced?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, the hon. Member has given a good suggestion. Definitely, I will consider upon it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, unfortunately, the hon. Minister has not given a categorical reply to the parts (b) and (c) of the question, "the total number of youth looking for jobs during the last three years." He has conceded that between 1999 and 2004, there has been an increase in the employment opportunities to 47 million. But, for the present period, he is saying that we are awaiting the next survey report of the NSSO. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when it is likely to come. What are the answers to parts (b) and (c)? This is a specific question. I would like to draw the attention of the Chair also to this. As for part (c), I can understand that, as he said, there are some initiatives which are going to be taken by the Government, but for part (b), there is no answer.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, in the question, the data for employment growth during the last three years has been asked. But the National Sample Survey Organisation conducts survey after every five years. Therefore, the exact figures of each year are not available. That is why, it is not given. But if you want to know how many youths between the age of 19 and 29 are unemployed, I can give you those figures. But year-wise, I cannot furnish because after every five years, the survey is conducted.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, normally, I don't ask supplementary on a supplementary. Sir, I am just seeking your guidance. There is a specific question. I can understand that you are waiting for the NSSO's next survey results. That is understandable. As for the number of people who are seeking employment, the information is available with Employment Exchanges. Live register है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, वहां 60 मिलियन हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : वह तो जवाब दिया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. *...(Interruptions)..* Let the point be clarified. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : सर, Employment Exchange में जो लोग रजिस्टर करते हैं, their number is hardly 40 million, not more than this. But, nowadays, a number of people are going directly, as you know, to private institutions. If you go by the data available in the Employment Exchange, definitely, you will not get the exact number. *...(Interruptions)...* Unless we get a report from the National Sample Survey Organisation, then, only, you will get the exact figures. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : अभी तो online कर दिया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, यह सही नहीं है। Employment Exchange में 6 करोड़ ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we are not asking anything new. What is there in the Employment Exchange Register is online throughout the country. What is the number for the last three years?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can that information be given? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It does not relate to Employment Exchange. Shri Birendra Prasad Baishaya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, as for (c), today, we can get it on the Internet and download it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Employment Exchange will give you information about only those who register themselves with the Employment Exchanges. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not the total figure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, that is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not the correct data. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not the correct data. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know it is not the correct data. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: When they are saying that so many Yojanas are there, they have a muster roll, they are paying the money, they should be aware of the employment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, please read part (b) of the Question. It asks for the total figure, not the registered figure, ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. Yes, please go ahead with your supplementary.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, unemployment is a big problem; it is known to everybody. Unemployed people are trying to get a job.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, hurry up. We are running out of time.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Yes, Sir. According to the reports submitted by the Power Ministry, in the coming years, several power projects are coming up in our country. After completion of those projects, Sir, there will be shortage of skilled and unskilled workers in our country. Thousands of skilled and unskilled workers in our country ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Could you please ask the question? We are running out of time.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken by your Ministry to fill up those vacancies from the unemployed youth of our country.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, as I have already told just now, we have taken several initiatives for developing the skilled workers, and, for that, we have already provided Rs. 550 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: So, unless the skilled labour comes in various fields, we can't give them employment. We are establishing a number of ITIs, upgrading the ITIs, there are a number of polytechnics and other things. So, that will help. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 268. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I raise my hand several times but most of the ... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Question No. 268

Demands to ban export of minerals

*268.SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the demands to ban export of minerals from the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) There have been demands from time to time for restricting the export of major minerals such as Iron Ore, Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore. While there are quantitative and qualitative restrictions on the export of Manganese and Chrome ore, in respect of Iron Ore, iron ore lumps and fines of Fe content more than 64% are canalised for export. In addition, there are quantitative restrictions in respect of export of high grade Bailadila iron ore. In respect of Iron ore lumps and fines of less than 64% Fe content, there are no restrictions on export. However, iron ore lumps attract a 5% ad valorem export duty.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, I want to know whether in view of the escalating demand within the country for iron ore, Manganese and Chromite plus the objective of the Steel Ministry to raise the annual steel production to 120 million tonnes by 2020, which might be exceeded much earlier because of the establishment of a large number of steel plants in the country and MoUs for large capacities, our steel industry is adopting technologies to use low grade iron ore, much lower than 64 per cent Fe on which there is no restriction in export.